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WHY GERMAN'S ARE HUNS.

BY A MEDICAL MAN.

The following, by a medical correspondent, recently appeared in the Standard.

By reason, it may be said, of a nervous system, animals show certain phenomena called "reflex actions." The late Professor James gave an apt illustration of this, incidentally showing a broad line of demarcation between the teleological equipment of animal and plant life, in the following words:—"If I begin chopping the foot of a tree, its branches are unmoved by my act, and its leaves murmur as peacefully as ever in the wind. If, on the contrary, I do violence to the foot of a fellow-man, the rest of his body instantly responds to the aggression by movements of alarm or defence. The reason of this difference is that the man has a nervous system, whilst the tree has none; and the function of the nervous system is to bring each part into harmonious co-operation with every other." To the stimulus of violence the man endeavours either to escape, to defend himself, or, we may add, to retaliate in kind.

REFLEX ACTION.

A reflex action may be described as being made up of a process in which a certain result happens from the application of a stimulus, a nervous system being indispensable for its performance. Thus, if a piece of grit enter the eye, the eyelids reflexly close and tears reflexly are secreted in order to remove the offending body; if we hunger, and smell the odour of an appetising meal, the nerves of secretion cause saliva to flow into the mouth—a preparatory to digestion. Given a nervous system, the stimulus and the result are a question of cause and effect. The purist reflex actions are carried out by the spinal cord and its nerves—those going to which convey stimuli, and those coming from it conveying other stimuli resulting in some other action. Suppose the sole of the foot of a person deeply sleeping is gently tickled, the foot is drawn away.

The stimulus caused by the tickling, not strong enough to reach consciousness, allows slumber to continue, stirrings in the higher brain-cells, but nevertheless is appreciated by the lower nervous life of the spinal-cord cells, and results in withdrawal of the foot. Now here is the point. Were the person fully awake, he might choose to submit to the tickling without withdrawing the foot.

BRAIN CONTROL.

In other words, the brain, the physiological mechanism of mind, has the power to inhibit certain reflexive actions to stimuli; it governs primary reflexes. In low animal forms reflex life is the only life, and reflex life largely preponderates up to man, in whom also it largely preponderates, but in lessening degree in proportion to the inhibiting brain influence. In man and the primates we find the characteristic development of that "new brain" known to science as "neo-cerebrum"—the cerebral hemisphere—with which are associated processes of thought, appreciation of sensations, volition, associative memory; in short, of all we are aware of in a state of consciousness.

The more highly the brain is trained and developed, by so much more is the power of inhibiting reflex action extended. So that we find man possesses it in greater degree than a monkey, a civilized, or trained and educated man than an untutored savage; an adult than a child. A child always reacts in a reflex manner, crying and evincing displeasure at a withheld sweet or at some sudden, unexpected grouping of circumstances; grasping eagerly at a desired object, strenuously pushing away anything unpalatable. It cries, frets or laughs reflexly.

THE TONIC LACK.

There is shown a lack of inhibition. It will, however, be gathered from the foregoing that reflex actions are also subserved in the brain structure, which actions may be expressed in psychological terms. A vain woman showing passion for self-adornment, styled as "thoughtless," is literally so in one sense correctly. She lacks inhibition of a complicated system of reflexes, a sex-instinct for attraction, handed down through evolutionary ages of time. Such a lack, expressed in various directions, may characterize not only an individual, but also a race. The German race shows this physiological and psychological lack of development to a curious degree.

Their expression, "kultur," is the very synonym for it. A professor of their race gravely teaches them that they are "peerless," in spite of the fact that the majority of great inspirations in art, literature, and science have arisen in those of alien birth. They want, therefore they must have. A restriction imposed by the rights of another nation is intolerable; like unruly children rejecting parental opposition to untoward desires, they struggle, rend, tear, and devour—the gospel of "might is right." In the sinking of unarmed merchant ships, leaving passengers and crews to drown, we hear the gleeful voice of "kultur"; when the massed British guns replied at Neuve Chapelle it was "murder." The same undeveloped lack of inhibition is shown in their cupidity, their loquacity, in their unrestrained animal passions. Lack of inhibition corresponds to lack of cerebral development. The Teutonic brain has not reached the stage of development necessary to lead in the thought and progress of humanity.

ANGLO-MALAY RUBBER.

This Harrison & Crossfield rubber company shows a net profit of £76,931, and, including the amount brought in, there is £253,415 available. A year ago, the sum available was £168,251, including £2,708 brought in. The lower price realised has, of course, much to do with the reductions. The directors write £22,892 off capital expenditure, recommending a final dividend of 20 per cent, making 22 per cent. for the year, against 44 per cent. for 1913, and carry forward £9,543. The crop fell slightly short of the estimate of 1,400,000 lb. at 1,384.52 lbs. It was nearly 40,000 lb. in excess of the 1913 total. The estimate for 1915 is 1,500,000 lb. The gross price realised was 2s. 1.30d. The "all in cost" (London) of production was 1s. 6.67d., including 27d. per lb. war risk insurance. This contrasts with 1s. 3.16d. for 1913.

EVERYDAY LIFE IN BRUSSELS.

LEARNING THE TRUTH BY STEALTH.

In the following article which appeared recently in the Times, M—, a young Belgian student, who escaped from Brussels on March 12th and reached London, describes the present position in the Belgian capital.

M— wanted to visit his father, who is at Havre. He possessed an identification card which, on satisfactory proof, is obtainable by all Belgians, enables them to travel on foot, but was unable to obtain a passport, which is necessary in order to travel by train, tramcar, or other vehicle.

The everyday life of Brussels, he says, is now very much what it was before the war, except that there are more Germans. Two variety theatres are open every night and are largely patronized by the Belgians. The Germans, for the most part, frequent the cinematograph shows, which are open and do a thriving business. The hotels and cafés are open as before and are staffed by Belgians. But, notwithstanding the German efforts at conciliation, the Belgians still keep aloof from the restaurants patronized by the Germans. If a Belgian, or a party of Belgians, should find Germans in any of those they visit, they still leave at once and nothing is said on either side. The feeling of hostility between the two peoples does not, however, seem so great as it was. Sometimes a German will stop a Belgian in the street and try to enter into conversation, but the Belgian, as a rule, merely answers the other's question and turns away.

THE BREAD SUPPLY.

The shops are open until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, though there is very little business, and members of the House, which is closed, conduct their affairs at the Café Centrale opposite. The Post Office is staffed by Germans, though Belgians still act as postmen. Only Germans are employed at the National Bank, and both Belgian and German money is legal tender.

A person buying bread must arrange with the baker that he shall supply all the bread necessary for the family. The baker reports to the Communal House, which has so many persons to serve and obtains sufficient flour to provide the quantity of bread allowed for that number of persons. He is also provided with cards which have to be filled in by the customer before purchasing, and anyone making a false declaration is liable to be fined. In this way the consumption of bread is limited. There is a plentiful supply of meat, and no restriction is placed upon any other article of food, though prices have risen considerably.

The price of a loaf supposed to weigh 1 kilo (2lb.), but which, in fact, weighs much less, is 40 centimes (3d.). Large numbers of the population, some of them formerly fairly well-to-do, are in a state of poverty and utterly unable to pay any thing. They are looked after by the American Committee, who supply them with tickets, on presentation of which the holder is given bread, potatoes, and soup. There are numerous distribution centres, and every day one sees long queues of these poor people lined up outside awaiting their turn.

A SURPRISE OF GERMAN VICTORIES.

Numerous newspapers are published in Brussels in the French and Flemish and Dutch languages. The news consists almost entirely of German victories. This is the case with the war bulletins which are posted on houses at street corners every morning at 8 o'clock. The Belgians are informed that the Germans have taken the whole of Africa and that the Russians have been beaten, and, since the German blockade, not a single day has passed without news of English boats being sunk. Within the past few weeks they claim to have sunk the same boat on three different occasions!

The Belgians no longer pay any attention to these bulletins, but they stop occasionally, out of curiosity, to see what fresh lie is being told. They have to rely for authentic news upon the English and the French papers, which are smuggled in and passed stealthily from hand to hand. Some one passing you in the street whispers in your ear, "Times," and, if you are a buyer, you proceed to a place, where you are free from observation and the man produces from a large inside pocket of his overcoat one of the coveted papers. About a month ago three men engaged in this trade were fired upon. Two of them were wounded and sent as prisoners to Germany; the third man escaped. The purchaser of an English or French newspaper, if caught, is either imprisoned or fined.

There has lately been a large influx of Germans into the capital, and most of the German officers have now their wives and families residing with them. The Belgians in Brussels for the most part firmly believe that the Allies will be able to turn out the invaders from their country, and the general opinion is that they will accomplish it by July, though the more intellectual class assert that the Allies will never be able to follow the enemy across the Rhine.

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The following are the Company's figures for week ending, 1st May:—

Receipts, with corresponding week last year,	\$ 10,169
Decrease,	170
Aggregate to date:—	
No. of weeks,	18
Total,	\$ 182,742
Decrease to date,	\$ 20,742

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report, dated 6th May, state:—

Our last circular was issued on the 20th ult. During the interval the demand for local stocks has continued, and in several instances transactions have taken place at improved rates, the market at the close of business being firm. The market for "Oils" has been quiet, but closes firm with improving rates in London. Tin in London is quoted to-day at £184, Lead at £21, Copper at £7, and Rubber at 2/6 and 3/3½ for Para and Plantation respectively. Bar Silver closes at 23 9/16d. and Sterling T.T. at 1/9½. The T.T. rate on Shanghai remains unchanged at 79 and on Singapore at 77, the Bank's buying rate for 3d/8 bills on Shanghai being 79½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai remain on offer at \$800, without leading to business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$855 and Cantons at \$830, at which latter figure more shares are wanted. North China are wanted in the North at Tls. 170 ex div., and Yangtze are wanted in the same market at \$225 with exchange 73.

First Insurances.—Hongkong remains in demand at \$385, with no business to report. China have buyers at \$130, with no shares on offer at the rate.

Shipping.—China and Manila are unchanged with sellers at \$51 and with no buyers in evidence at the rate. Douglas have again been in strong request and have been booked at from \$42 to \$45 for cash and from \$43 to \$46 June, also at \$47 August, Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been placed at \$23, at which figure more shares are now wanted. Indo-China are slightly easier with sellers at \$98 and Star Ferries have been a quiet market, closing with a nominal quotation of \$35.

Oils.—Shells have local buyers at \$37 with no shares on offer at the rate. Ural Caspians have been booked from London at 42/6, the local rate being 43/ nominal. Langkats have improved and been placed at Tls. 41, now closing with buyers at Tls. 40 and no shares on offer.

Refineries.—China Sugars have led to business at \$116, and close with buyers at the rate. Luzons, after being a quiet market, now close with buyers offering \$27 with no business to report.

MINING.—Rauba have been a quiet market, and are on offer at \$3.75 with no buyers at the figure. Kailans are unchanged with a nominal quotation of 34/- and Tronols remain on offer at 32/8.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in request at \$57 with no shares on offer, and Kowloon Wharves have improved to \$65 with sales and further buyers. New Engineering are unchanged with buyers at Tls. 8 and Shanghai Docks and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves again close with nominal quotations of Tls. 53 and Tls. 55 respectively.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$105, and more shares are on offer. Central Estates have sellers at \$100 and Humphreys at \$7. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$40, and West Point are inquired for at \$65. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$112.

CORROD MILLS.—Hongkong are now on offer at \$71, with no business to report. Kung Yik have sellers at Tls. 13 and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 911. Kwos, Internationals and Laon Kung Mows have been a quiet market and close with nominal quotations of Tls. 142, Tls. 87 and Tls. 86 respectively. Soy Chees still remain neglected at Tls. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been placed at \$6.55, and close with buyers at \$6.50. China Providents are wanted at \$5, Dairy Farms at \$34, Ropes at \$26½, Waterboats at \$18½, and Watsons at \$7.10. There are sellers of China Lights at \$41, Hongkong Trams at \$5.10, Peak Trams (new) at \$1 and Powells at \$6½.

MEMO.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., ordinary annual meeting on the 10th inst., transfer books closed from the 20th ult. to 10th inst., inclusive. Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. (Local Register), transfer books closed from the 1st to 20th inst., inclusive. Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. ordinary annual meeting on the 22nd inst., transfer books closed from the 31st to 22nd inst., inclusive.

TYRANNY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

RETENTION OF BELGIUM.

The semi-official reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech, published by the North-German Gazette, ended with a new definition of German purposes. Germany, it was said, is fighting for independence, and fighting against "the destruction threatened to Germany by England," and is fighting also "for the freedom of the seas and for the liberation of all peoples, but especially the small and weak States, from the tyranny of the English Navy."

This new formula has been hailed with delight, especially by the Pan-Germans. Count Reventlow declares that the definition is accepted with enthusiasm by the whole German people, or, at any rate, by all Germans with political vision. He adds:—

"The achievement of this aim of the war implies the creation by the German Empire of the geographical conditions which it needs in order to free the sea, and in order to make its Western frontier secure. This involves, above all, in our opinion, that Belgium's coast and land frontiers shall never again come under English and French influence, but shall remain fully open to use by the German Empire. As this is obvious, we greet with special satisfaction the fact that the North-German Gazette states that liberation from the tyranny of the English Navy and freedom of the sea are our main military object."

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Organisation of a Chinese Volunteer Force.Anti-British Propaganda in China.
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[20K]

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. H. KELLY, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).
Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Mr. W. Y. C. C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HENRY, C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
Hon. Mr. D. LAMDALE.
Hon. Mr. E. SEYMOUR.
Hon. Mr. J. A. CHU PAK.
Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 10 and 11, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee held on the 22nd April, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary—By command of H.E. the Governor, I beg to lay on the table the following documents:—Report of the Superintendent of the Prison for the year 1914; Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the year 1914; Report of the General Post Office for the year 1914; Report of the Land Officer for the year 1914, and the Report of the Harbourmaster for the year 1914, along with the Report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee meeting held on the 22nd April, and the Quarterly Return of Excesses on sub-heads met by savings under heads of Expenditure for the first quarter of 1915.

APPROPRIATION FOR 1914.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a supplementary sum Seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-six cents to defray the charges of the year 1914."

The text of the Bill is as follows:—Whereas it has become necessary to make further provision for the public service of the Colony for the year 1914, in addition to the charge upon the revenue of the said year already provided for: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—A sum of seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-six cents is hereby charged upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the year 1914, the said sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Governor	320.29
Treasury	603.60
Harbour Master's Dept.	1,677.08
Miscellaneous Services	885,003.62
Police and Prison Dept.	1,749.62
Botanical and Forestry Department	767.14
Military Expenditure	2,344.80
Public Works, Recurrent	86,106.18
Kowloon-Canton Railway	3,137.35
Charitable Services	2,318.74
Total	\$767,932.95

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

THE FRENCH CONVENT.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK moved the second reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superior in the Colony of the Society of the 'Sœurs de Saint Paul de Chartres' by which the institution known as the 'Aïssé de la Sainte-Enfance' and as the French Convent is carried out."

In doing so he said—Sir, the object of this Bill is to convert the Society, whose good work in this Colony is well-known, into a Corporation for the purpose of enabling the Society more readily and conveniently to hold and to deal with landed property in this Colony. This Bill, Sir, follows in the main the provisions by which other religious bodies in this Colony have been converted into Corporations for similar purposes.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN seconded. Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK proposed that the Bill be read a third time.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

LEVY OF ESTATE DUTY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Sir, it is not intended to proceed with the next item of the Orders of the Day (second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the levy of Estate Duty payable in respect of the estates of deceased persons").

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914, and for purposes connected therewith."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

The objects and reasons showed that the object of this Bill is to introduce into the Colony certain provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914. Clause 2 extends the Principal Ordinance to the war with Turkey. Clause 3 provides for the invalidity of any assignments of debts or other choses in action by enemies unless made by leave of the Governor or before the commencement of the war with the State to which the enemy belongs, but this will not affect assignments made in good faith and for valuable consideration before the eighth day of May, 1915. Any person who pays or satisfies any debt or chose in action to which the clause applies shall be deemed guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy. Clause 4 provides for the invalidity of transfers of shares in companies, and other securities, unless made before the passing of the Ordinance. Any company which registers such a transfer will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and every officer of the company who is a party to the default will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Clause 5 provides that every person shall be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy who attempts, or directly or indirectly offers or proposes or agrees to trade with the enemy or to deal with any property over which he has no control for the purpose of enabling an enemy to obtain money or credit thereon. Clause 6 provides that any information given in pursuance of a search warrant issued under the Principal Ordinance may be used in evidence against the person who gave it in any proceeding relating to the offence of trading with the enemy. Clause 7 gives the Governor power to appoint a supervisor of any business if he thinks it expedient to do so.

RATING ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

The objects and reasons state that the object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to authorise the total or partial exemption from assessment of any hostel attached to the University of Hongkong.

ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914, and to give power to stay actions against alien enemies."

In doing so he said—This Bill, Sir, falls into two parts—the first part dealing with actions by and against liquidators or alien enemies, and the second part dealing with other miscellaneous points. Clause 2 of the Bill provides that no action by or against the liquidator, or against an alien enemy whose affairs are being wound up, shall be commenced or continued without leave of the Governor. It is obviously desirable that individual creditors should not obtain priority by taking legal proceedings, and it is also desirable that the estate should not be burdened unnecessarily with the costs of these proceedings. Of course, permission will be given for the bringing of an action, or the continuing of an action, in any case where there is some genuine question to be tried between the parties, and which calls for the decision of the Courts. Where leave is not given to bring an action, the Bill provides that the time between the refusal and the time when that refusal is withdrawn and the action is brought and continued, shall not run against plaintiff under the Statute of Limitations. There is also provision, Sir, that even if an action were to be brought and carried on to judgment, no execution shall be levied without your permission, the object being, of course, to prevent a successful plaintiff in an action against a liquidator from obtaining priority over the other creditors. The Bill also provides that actions by or against liquidators shall bind the person or alien enemies and firms whom they represent. With regard to Clauses 4 and 5

it has been felt recently, Sir, that in some cases great hardship would be caused to alien enemies or to their liquidators if actions were brought and continued against them in cases where they were unable, owing to the state of war, to get proper instructions from persons outside the Colony, and the two Clauses give power to the Supreme Court, in its discretion, to stay any action or other legal proceedings brought against the liquidator or alien enemy, where considerations of that kind lead the Court to believe that the act would be unjust for the action to proceed. Clause 6 introduces power to the Governor to allow liquidators to go to the Court for directions on any matter arising in the course of the winding-up. Many matters do arise which involve legal points, and the simplest, quickest, and cheapest way in many cases would be for the liquidator to apply to the Court for directions, just as the trustee in bankruptcy applies for directions in the process of winding-up in bankruptcy. Clause 7, Sir, gives power to the liquidator, with your permission, to discharge out of any assets in his hands here any liability of the alien enemy whose trade or personal affairs he is winding up, even though such liability may not have arisen on transactions entered into by the branch of the business here. If the liquidator should have in his hands, at the close of the winding up, surplus assets, it seems only fair that he should be allowed, with these surplus assets, to discharge liabilities to British creditors elsewhere who were unable to obtain satisfaction of their claims. But, of course, it is not intended that any permission shall be given under that section to discharge liabilities outside the Colony in such a way as to prejudice in any way the discharge of liabilities of the business carried on in the Colony. Clause 8, Sir, provides that the assets on which liquidators' remuneration is payable shall include any cash balance in any bank or in the hands of any compradore, but as there is not very much labour as a rule involved in taking out cash balances, especially cash balances in the Bank, it is provided that no remuneration shall be drawn on such cash balance without your express permission. Liquidations vary very much in the amount of labour and trouble they involve. Some are quite simple, others involve a great deal of time, worry, and trouble. In such cases it may be, Sir, that you will come to the conclusion that it would be only fair to allow the liquidator a little extra, and he will then be allowed remuneration on the cash balance or part of it. This lies entirely within the discretion of the Governor. The last clause provides that no liquidator shall dispose of the good will of any trade he is winding-up, or any trademarks used in connection therewith. It is not thought desirable that these important rights of property should be disposed of, except in very exceptional cases, if at all.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and on Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council stands adjourned until this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred pounds (£100) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Grant to Belgian Red Cross Fund.

The CHAIRMAN—Letters have been received from the Secretary of the Committee of the Belgian Red Cross, and it appears that the needs are very great, and are constantly increasing. As this Colony has already contributed very liberally to the British National Fund, it was thought that this Colony should give a sum of £100 to the fund. Perhaps others might be inclined to do something.

The vote was agreed to.

THE CHINESE CEMETERY AT ABERDEEN.

The CHAIRMAN—It has become absolutely necessary to carry out certain excavations in some of the Chinese Cemeteries. The most urgent work is at the Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, at Aberdeen. It is proposed to exhume 1,000 graves, and to remove the remains in a decent and proper way elsewhere. The sum required for that this year is \$1,800. A larger sum will be required next year to do a similar work elsewhere.

The vote was agreed to.

THE "GLENROY" ENQUIRY.

CERTIFICATES OF MASTER AND CHIEF OFFICER SUSPENDED.

The hearing of evidence on the stranding of the steamer Glenroy, before the Court of Enquiry, was concluded on Friday April 30th, at Singapore.

The following questions were put to the Court for their decision:—

1. Was the Glenroy properly found and equipped, and in a seaworthy condition, on leaving Shanghai on March 20 last?

2. Had the vessel the requisite charts, sailing directions, and navigating instruments?

3. Where and when were the compasses last adjusted?

4. Had the vessel her proper complement of certificated officers?

5. Was the vessel navigated in a prudent and seamanlike manner after sighting the Horsburgh Light on April 7, up to the time of stranding?

6. Were the engines in good working order up to the time of stranding?

7. Where did the vessel strand?

8. After the vessel struck, were proper steps taken to endeavour (1) to save the ship, (2) to save cargo and ship's apparatus?

9. What is the loss?

10. (a) Was the stranding and subsequent loss occasioned by or contributed to by any wrongful act of the Master, Harry William Lee Holman, or (b) of the Chief Officer, Percy Lewis Sanders?

11. Decision of Court, in respect to certificate of master and chief officer?

12. Costs, by whom to be paid.

At the request of Mr. Dinmore, the Court recalled Captain Holman, who said he had referred to the China Sea Directory between 6.34 and 7 a.m. to get a description of Lango Island, but not for general sailing directions in that channel. To the best of his recollection he did not have on board a copy of the 1913 Supplement to the Directory.

Witness added that in the light of what had happened he had come to the conclusion that the four-point bearing which he intended to be taken of Lango Island was taken by mistake of Peak Rock.

The Court: You never mentioned this before.

Witness: I only arrived at that conclusion last night. He knew the channels round Singapore were subject to strong currents, but he still considered that the course he set was a safe one.

In reply to Mr. Mundell: He knew the ebb was setting end on and when the ship struck he found that it was running practically due north. He had had malarial fever on the voyage for some days but he was better on the morning of the 7th.

The Chief Officer was also recalled. He said he had been on the Eastern run for about 12 years, and had sailed these waters many times before but could not recollect having been on the bridge at the time upon more than two or three occasions. He knew that the approach channels to Singapore harbour were subject to strong currents, and that the greatest care should be exercised when coming in. Until about a year ago they had a spare set of charts, which were always kept on the upper bridge for the use of the officers in charge of the bridge, but a year ago there was a fire on board, and those charts were destroyed, since when a further spare set had not been supplied to the ship.

The Court then adjourned. On Saturday at noon the Court re-assembled and gave their answers to the questions asked. The effect of the answer was that the Court decided that the stranding of the ship was contributed to by the wrongful act of the Master setting his ship on a dangerous course, and also contributed to by the fault of the Chief Officer in not keeping a proper look-out. The certificate of the Master was suspended for six months, the court granting him a chief officer's certificate for that period, while the Chief Officer's certificate was suspended for three months and replaced by a second officer's.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

10 P.M. GUN PRACTICE, 5TH MAY, 1915.

1.—The Range Party consisting of:—Lieut. Crowther Smith.
12 men from Right Section M.G. Co.
4 men from Signalling Section.
12 Coolies.

Will leave Kowloon by the 8.45 a.m. train for Fanning. Four men will be detailed by Lieut. Smith to parade at Headquarters at 8 a.m. to draw targets and sandwiches for the Range party.

To report to Lieut. Smith outside Kowloon Ferry wharf, near the path leading to the Railway Station, at 8.30 a.m.

The Battery (detachment), guns and saddlery will leave Kowloon by the 9.35 a.m. train for Fanning. Details of time of parade will be notified in today's orders. Sandwiches will be issued on the train.

Direct for all as per Corps Order No. 1 of 20th April 1915.

2.—Parade for to-day (Friday), N.C.O.s and men on duty at Headquarters under Officer on duty.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section Musketry Exercises at Headquarters. Lieut. Bullock and Corp. Grierson will attend.

Reminders: N.C.

3.—On duty at Headquarters: 50 N.C.O.s and men, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections. Scouts Company.

Officer on duty (and Orderly Officer): Lieut. Welch.

Orderly Sergeant: Serjt. Heagerty. Medical Orderly: Corp. Davies.

To furnish guard at Headquarters: 7 men, today to 7 a.m. tomorrow to 7 a.m. Next for duty: H.K.V.B.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Combined Parade at 3.15 p.m. To-day at Central Police Station.

F. C. JENSEN.
A. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS.

LANE

CRAWFORD & Co.

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

Ex "LAOMEDON,"

A NEW STOCK OF

LACE

CURTAINS

BRITISH MANUFACTURE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

THESE GOODS ARE SPECIALLY MADE FOR US AND WILL

WASH AND WEAR WELL.

4 Yards 4½ and 5 Yards Long.

EFFECTIVE DESIGNS IN

WHITE AND IVORY.

From \$5.50 to \$25.00 Per Pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

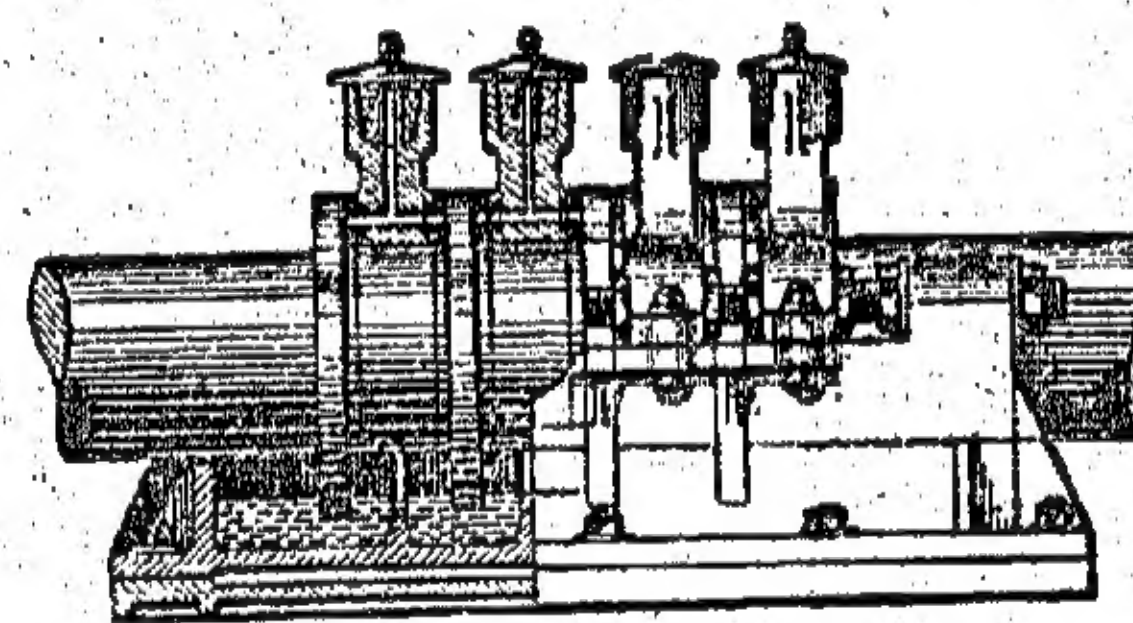
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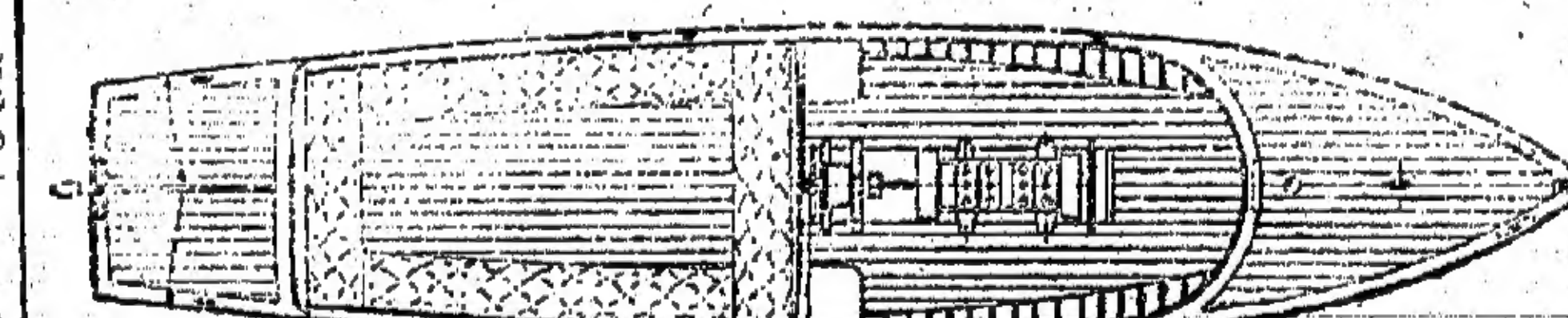
Marine Bearing Metal, for the

Heaviest Marine or Locomotive

Bearings.



BUILDERS OF RIVER STEAMERS, MOTOR BOATS AND LAUNCHES.



DECK PLAN OF OUR HARBOUR MOTOR BOAT "JESS."

Estimates and Plans Submitted for—

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

MACHINE TOOLS.

STEAMERS AND LAUNCHES.

DRESSMAKING AND LIGHTS.

Electro-Plating and Electric Repair Shops, WANCHAI.

ENGINES AND BOILERS. PUMPS AND IRRIGATION MACHINERY. RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK AND EQUIPMENT.

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DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST	
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" " PEAK	0.75
" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.30
" " " " on paper	0.35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG POLO CLUB will be held at 4 P.M. TO-BE-BROW (SATURDAY), May 6th, in the Club House, Causeway Bay.

F. W. THICKNESSE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
HONGKONG POLO CLUB,
Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [563]

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

SATURDAY, MAY 16th, AND
MONDAY, MAY 17th:

MICHAEL PIATRO,

World-Famous Violinist,
(The Gold Medalist of the Conservatoire),
and

ALFRED MIROVITCH,

The Celebrated Pianist
(Winner of the Great Reubenstein Prize),
NOW ON A WORLD-WIDE TOUR.

Direct from Queen's Hall, London, Beethoven
Hall, Berlin, and the other principal
Halls of Europe.

HONGKONG'S RICHEST MUSICAL TREASURY.
Booking Now Open at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Commence 8.15 Sharp.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1916. [564]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
S.S. "MIDDLEHAM CASTLE"
about end of May.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. "SAINT RONALD" Early in July.
For Freight and further information, apply
to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [555]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the
Club House on MONDAY, 10th May, 1916,
at 5.15 P.M.

Business as set forth in the Notice posted in
the Hall of the Club.

By Order, E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1916.

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing for per-
mission to do so to the PROVOST MARSHAL
Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before
the intended date of departure, giving name,
nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes to the PROVOST MARSHAL at Head
Quarters Office between the hours of 9 A.M.
to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong 26th January, 1916. [207]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested to
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL
EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND
JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS will be held on
the following dates:—

JULY 12th-15th, 1916.

Arrangements will be made to hold the
Examinations at any place where a
sufficient number of candidates offer to sit.

Candidates must send in their Names to the
Registrar, with the fee, not later than June
1st, 1916.

Examination Fees (to Hongkong University).
Forms of Entry and all particulars may be
obtained on application to the Registrar,
University, Hongkong.

Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of
£100 per annum for 3 years, will be awarded on
the results of the Matriculation Examination.
These Scholarships are tenable by British
subjects only who must be under the age of 21
on the 1st July. A Candidate who wishes to
compete must, on or before the first day of the
Examination, deliver to the Registrar proof
that he is a British subject.

One Scholarship will be tenable in the Faculty
of Arts, the other in any Faculty.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1916. [360]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Office of the Undersigned
on MONDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at
11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 26th April, to the
10th May, 1916, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1916. [507]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the Company's
Office, 31, Queen's Buildings, on SATUR-
DAY, the 22nd May, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon,
for the purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors together with a Statement of Accounts
to 26th February, 1916, and electing Directors
and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the
22nd May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1916. [559]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER
of the Company will be CLOSED from SATUR-
DAY, 1st May, 1916, until SATURDAY, 29th
May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1916. [542]

THE HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the
General Managers to issue to CHOW
YAU KUN duplicate Certificate for 10 Shares
in the above Company upon the statement that
the Original Certificate

No. 3050/3059=10 Shares
HAS BEEN LOST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if
within 30 days from date hereof no claim or
representation in respect of such Original
Certificate is made to the General Managers
they will proceed to deal with such application
for a duplicate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1916. [545]

YOKOHAMA.

BLUFF HOTEL.

No. 2, BLUFF.

HEALTHY LOCATION AND
BEAUTIFUL VIEW.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME
COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS. [348]

FOR SALE.

All kinds of
FOREIGN POSTAGE
STAMPS
ALBUMS,
and other

PHILATELIC GOODS,
at Prices to suit any Buyers.

GRACA & Co.,
1, CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [405]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to ESSG. at 35, 57 and
47.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [559]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
To Let.

Photographing Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Cotton and other fabrics in various Shades
To Let on 210.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [516]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—A. B. AVASIA,
Care of B. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [344]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

ON the 1st of May, No. 27, CONDUIT
ROAD, Very Large Dining and Drawing
Rooms, Three Excellent Bed Rooms and Bath
Rooms; well furnished throughout.

Apply to—Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH &
FLEMING.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1916. [558]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS,
Kimblerly Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN
FECODERATION.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. [501]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—ABBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1916. [393]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knaford Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [45]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
"FENTREHEW," Modern Room, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
1 and 2, MILDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,
5-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's
Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue,
Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1916. [284]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT"
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.

Apply to—SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES
VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied
by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [372]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [35]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.

Apply—SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11,
THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE
PEAK, Furnished, Immediate possession.

No. 3, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 52, Mount
Kellist, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.

No. 27, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
2 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor,
Queen's Road Central.

"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"EGGERSFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK,
Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1916.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).

ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55,
ELGIN TERRACE.

"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First
Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1916. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS

FORMAZONE.

A REFRESHING, INVIGORATING
and PALATABLE drink particularly suited
for Tennis and Bathing Parties.

PINTS \$1 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 CTS. " "

PYERIS.

Chemically an exact reproduction of a well-
known German spring, at half the price. Blended
Perfectly with Spirit, especially Whisky. Once
try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it
again.

PRICES:—

\$0.85 PER DOZ. PINTS.

\$0.50 " " SPLITS.

STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in
the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger
Beer is the favour produced by partial
fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger
Beer can be said to be genuine.

PRICE:—\$0.85 PER DOZ.

DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its
"Dryness" is a feature which has helped to
give this drink the popularity it so well
deserves.

PRICES:—

\$1.00 PER DOZ. PINTS.

\$0.60 " " SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, MAY 7th, 1916.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The Report of the Harbour Master for
the year 1914, which was laid on the table
of the Legislative Council yesterday, is
especially interesting because of the
information it affords regarding the
effect of the war on the shipping of
the Port. When we bear in mind the
fact that five months of last year were
affected by the war, some shrinkage both
in the number of ships entering and
clearing at the ports of the Colony might
have been confidently expected, but the
report shows that, in point of fact, there
was an increase of 27,211 vessels, but a
decrease of 955,031 net register tons.

When it is stated that the 517,439 vessels
which entered and cleared in 1914 repre-
sents a total of 36,750,951 tons, a drop
of less than a million tons is, in the cir-
cumstances, surprisingly small. Of the
total given above 51,214 vessels of
25,276,624 tons were engaged in Foreign
Trade, as compared with 47,530 vessels of
25,821,622 tons in 1913. The Report
further shows that of vessels of European
construction, 4,222 ocean steamers, 4
sailing ships, 4,212 river steamers, and
3,403 steam launches entered during the
year, giving a daily average entry of 22.4
ships, as compared with 29.9 in 1913, and
28.7 in 1912. The usual table comparing
the statistics of the year with those of
the preceding twelve months shows an
increase in British ocean-going ship-
ping of 55 ships, or 1.3 per cent., though
the aggregate tonnage showed a decrease
of 127,841 tons or 1.5 per cent. This, as
the Report explains, was due to the fact
that so many large ships were taken off
the run to be employed as transports, etc.

The effect of the war on the port's ship-
ping is most marked, of course, in the
case of foreign ocean-going vessels, which
show a decrease of 480 ships of 680,413
tons or 10.2 per cent; in numbers and 7.3
per cent in tonnage. "This, the Report
says, may be ascribed almost entirely to
the disappearance of the German and
Austrian flags since the commencement
of the war. But this decrease does not

approach that which should result from
that disappearance (540 ships of 1,069,143
tons is the net decrease under those two
flags since the war broke out), the balance
being adjusted by large increases under
the Japanese and Norwegian flags." The
effect of the war on the ocean-going ship-
ping is shown very clearly by two com-
parative tables—one giving the returns
for the first seven months of the year; the
second giving the figures for the remain-
ing five months. While for the first
period the returns of both British and
foreign ocean-going vessels, showed an
increase in numbers as well as tonnage
(a total increase of 325 ships and 1,032,567
tons as compared with the returns of the
corresponding period of 1913), the returns
for the last five months of the year showed
a decrease of 753 ships and 1,844,747. An
interesting feature of the returns is the
strikingly curious fact that in the first
seven months of the year the junks
engaged in foreign trade showed a
decrease of 1,731 in numbers and 23,122
in tonnage; but in the last five months,
instead of there being a further decline
corresponding with the decrease in ocean-
going ships, there was actually an
increase of 3,552 junks and 355,349 tons.

The explanation of this curious incon-
sistency suggests itself, namely, that the
figures for the first seven months are
unreliable, the decrease being really due
to what the Harbour Master describes as
"the increasing habit on the part of the
junk masters of failing to report them-
selves." Since the war broke out no
vessel has been able to enter or leave the
harbour without reporting, and the
examination service sees to it that none
evade the obligation, so that the Harbour
Master is able to report that "of the
junks trading with Victoria Harbour,
which means about 90 per cent. of those
trading with the Colony, we are now
able to account for all, which was very
obviously not the case before"—and we
suppose it may be added that it is hardly
likely to be the case again after the war
ends and the examination service is dis-
continued. It would be extremely
interesting to have comparative figures of
the trade of the port, but as there is no
Customs or other staff to compile them,
the report of the Harbour Master in his
capacity of Superintendent of Imports
and Exports can only be accepted as a
very rough guide to the movements of
trade. Commander TAYLOR puts the
decrease in imports at 220,089 tons, or
4.0 per cent., and exports at 290,212, or
11 per cent. If these figures are approxi-
mately accurate, it will be agreed that
the decrease has been remarkably small
considering the circumstances which pre-
vailed in the last five months of the year.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 4 P.M.

Attention is called to the new advertise-
ment of the South Manchuria Railway
Company's steamer and train service,
which is annually revised on May 1st.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs
to acknowledge with thanks the following
donation to the funds of the hospitals:—

Alfred Morris \$5

"Owing to an abnormal number of
executions having been issued since the
outbreak of war" there was an increase
of \$4,000 in the expenditure of the
Supreme Court of Hongkong on this
account during the first quarter of 1915.

There was a balance of revenue over
expenditure on the work of the Hongkong
Post Office last year amounting to
\$28,759.32. The revenue showed a
decrease of \$40,762.99 as compared with
the revenue for 1913.

In his report on the General Post Office,
Hongkong for the year 1914, Mr. E. D.
C. Wolfe remarks:—"The vagaries of
the silver market and the puzzling
fluctuations in the silver dollar currencies
obtaining in each China Port and Hong-
kong would account for the greater
demand for Local Postal Notes (increase
about \$9,000) for postal remittances."

THE WAR.

GERMAN FAILURE IN GALICIA.

DEPRESSION IN BERLIN.

ITALY AND INTERVENTION.

GERMANY ADMITS GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

GENERAL FRENCH AND USE OF GASES.

"A LONG PREPARED SCHEME."

WAR ON TRAWLERS.

MALTREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS

"UNKNOWN IN THE DARK AGES."

INCREASED PAY FOR TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

BRITISH BRAVERY AT DARDANELLES.

RANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THRILLING EYE-WITNESS NARRATIVE.

INCIDENTS OF BRITISH AND INDIAN HEROISM.

London, May 6th.

"Eye-witness" at headquarters reports details of the employment of gas in the trenches. In some cases the gas did not reach the British lines, and our men waited for the unsuspecting enemy who was bayoneted when he reached our trenches. On another occasion our troops waited for the wall of gas to pass, and then charged through and met the advancing Germans with bayonets.

South of St. Julien the denseness of the gas compelled us to evacuate the trenches, but reinforcements arrived and charged the enemy before they could establish themselves in the position. Large numbers were mown down by our artillery, men falling in heaps, and others scattering and running back to their own lines. Many of the Germans perished in the gas fumes.

A captured German Lieutenant stated that the British fire at St. Julien was especially effective, and that the enemy broke and fled to the rear. "Eye-witness" also relates the heroic stand of British infantry in holding a small position north of Zonnebeke. Throughout the fighting the garrison held firm under a raking artillery fire from all sides, and repeated assaults. This resistance was all the more noteworthy as the men knew that the troops from whom help might be expected were retreating. This is the hardest task that any soldiers can be asked to endure.

The narrative pays a tribute to the steadiness of the Indian troops. A battalion of Pathans, after a forced march, were advancing along a road towards the front when a shell burst in the middle of them killing and wounding sixteen. The survivors were unmoved, and simply closed up and marched on. Immediately they entered action they advanced across 1,200 yards of open ground under a murderous fire. Their war cry swelled above the din. Their English officer, who was hit four times, continued to lead his men until he fell riddled with bullets from a machine gun.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

UNKNOWN IN THE DARK AGES.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, the Premier, said that the maltreatment of prisoners and the form of cruelty adopted was unknown even in the dark ages. This most careful record was being kept in order, when the time came, to be the means of convicting and punishing the offenders, which would be readily enforced. The American Embassy's partial exonerations of the Germans referred only to twenty-two British officers, and the Government was endeavouring to ascertain the situation with regard to the remainder. Sir Edward Grey had sent a note to the American Ambassador with reference to the shocking treatment of an officer in Cologne. The British Government would continue the humane treatment of prisoners.

COSTLY GERMAN ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

Paris, May 6th.

A communiqué states: The Germans last night attacked the British Left Wing, but were repulsed. They were then taken in the flank by French artillery and suffered serious losses.

POISONOUS GASES.

A REPORT BY SIR JOHN FRENCH. GERMANY'S VILE SCHEME LONG PREPARED.

London, May 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a report on the use of poisonous gases by the Germans, says that the gases were ejected from pipes laid in the trenches and also by shells specially manufactured. The German attacking troops had specially designed respirators. This all points to a long and methodical preparation on a large scale. Sir John emphasises that a week before Germany used the method a Berlin communiqué announced that the British were using asphyxiating gases. Then there appeared no reason for this astounding falsehood, but now it was obvious that it was part of the scheme. The Germans recognised the illegality of the method, and were anxious to forestall neutral, and possibly, domestic criticism. Moreover, since the method was first used the enemy had adopted it both for offence and defence whenever the wind was favourable.

The effect was not merely disabling, or even painfully fatal, as suggested by the German Press, but the victims suffer acutely and a large proportion die a painful and lingering death. It appears that those surviving are permanently injured in the lungs, and possibly will be invalid for life. These effects must have been well known to the German scientists who devised the method, and also to the Military, who sanctioned its use.

"I am of opinion," says the Field-Marshal, "that the enemy has definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure, and protests will be useless."

FIGHTING ON HILL 60.

GERMANS AGAIN POISON BRITISH.

London, May 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports that the general situation is unchanged. Fighting continues on Hill 60, on which the Germans obtained a footing in the morning under cover of poisonous gases.

A feeble attack, also preceded by the use of poisonous gas, made east of Ypres, was easily repulsed, our artillery inflicting severe losses on the enemy. The Germans exploded a mine at Givenchy, and again employed poison which killed men. Otherwise their efforts failed completely.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

Paris, May 6th.

The evening communiqué states: The day has been quiet. In Belgium we captured a German trench on Tuesday, and advanced our lines to between Lizerne and Hetsas, which is in our hands. Attempted German attacks in Champagne and Argonne completely failed. There was some sharp fighting between the Meuse and Moselle. The Germans strongly attacked Les Eparges and the Ailly Wood. The former was repulsed. The latter was made by three regiments combined, and they gained a footing on the ridge, but we counter-attacked and recaptured half of the ridge.

We captured and organised two lines of trenches in Mortware Wood, repulsing three counter-attacks. We have continued to progress on the north bank of the Fecht and in Alsace.

GERMANS SUFFER SERIOUS LOSSES.

Paris, May 6th.

To-day's communiqué says:—Northward of Ypres the Germans last evening attacked the British Left Wing. They were repulsed, and were then taken in the flank by the French artillery, and suffered serious losses.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN FAILURE IN WEST GALICIA.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN.

London, May 6th.

The Russians are rapidly stopping Germany's tremendous effort in West Galicia. There is much disappointment in Berlin, where a decisive triumph has been advertised. Reports from Petrograd show that the Austro-German claims to victory were enormously exaggerated.

An idea of the depression in Germany is contained in an article by Count Reventlow saying: "Our victory should give Italy and Rumania something to think about; but we and Austria will not be perturbed by their decisions. They join our enemies at their own risk."

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES IN STUBBORN FIGHTING.

Petrograd, May 6th.

An official communiqué states: Fighting in Galicia, between the Vistula and the Carpathians, continues in the most stubborn manner. Great German reinforcements arrived in the fighting line, supported by numerous artillery. The attacking of the enemy was made in masses, they losing enormously. Some of the Russians retired to the second line.

The enemy, on Sunday night, recaptured part of the trenches on Mount Makuzka, but were driven out on the following night. The Russians captured 1,300 prisoners.

The enemy assumed the offensive on an extensive front in the region of Angelow, on the upper Lomniza, but it was ineffective.

GERMANY'S NEW OFFENSIVE

PRISONERS ARRIVING AT A RUSSIAN PORT.

Riga, May 6th.

German prisoners are beginning to arrive. One gun and two quickfives have also been brought here.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR ON TRAWLERS.

FURTHER ACHIEVEMENTS BY SUBMARINES.

London, May 6th.

An enemy submarine sank the Hull trawlers *Idunthe*, *Northland*, *He*, and *Hero* in the North Sea. It is feared that other Hull and Grimsby vessels have been lost. Those endeavouring to escape were attacked by shells and rifle fire. The crews were allowed to take to the boats, which, after being long adrift, eventually attracted attention by burning a ship.

LATER.

The other Hull trawlers sunk were the *Hector*, *Progress*, *Cuyet*, and *Bob White*. The Grimsby trawlers sunk were the *Reply* and *Uzbidge*.

The submarine was of the most modern type, and suddenly appeared in the fishing ground. The crews reached various ports.

GERMAN WARSHIPS OFF LIBAU.

Petrograd, May 6th.

An official Petrograd communiqué states that German warships have appeared off Libau.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

Killed:—W. Dunnington Jefferson, W. Grady, G. Lambert (Royal Fusiliers), J. F. Pearce, T. Renwick.

Died of wounds:—F. Wyley, G. Davies (Londonians), C. J. Wingfield. Wounded:—C. V. Bartlett, H. D. Beadon, G. H. H. Bell, R. Blair Cunningham, C. K. Burnett, A. P. Cummins, K. R. Davies, H. F. Dawes, W. Davey, Lieut. J. Dickie (Highland Light Infantry), G. B. Deeds, S. Elphinstone, R. G. Forth, W. G. G. G. Grimwade, G. A. Jones (Royal Fusiliers), G. Kirkhouse, S. Le Marchant, D. J. Leonard, E. Llewellyn, J. A. MacMahon, B. J. Moore, G. D. Mosley (Staffordshire), R. Nation, F. Nosworthy, R. D. Park, H. L. Reed (Artillery), J. Rettie, K. S. Robertson (Royal Scots), H. Russell (Artillery), C. R. Saunders, 2nd-Lieut. G. Sweet (Northumberland Fusiliers), G. S. Tucker, P. G. Villiers Stuart, T. I. Walker, W. R. Warren (Artillery), C. L. Wauchon, I. H. Williams.

Official Correction, not killed:—P. W. Lloyd.

Killed:—G. J. Fiddlen, H. M. Spencer. Believed to be killed:—K. Armstrong. Died of wounds:—L. Aveling, A. Burness, A. I. Cameron.

Wounded:—A. C. Haines. Missing and unofficially reported wounded:—H. Colston.

Official correction: Wounded, R. C. C. Campbell, not A. C. Campbell.

Killed:—G. C. Barber, A. D. Coates, D. E. Hooper, H. Q. Irwin, F. Lynch, H. G. Hooper (Connaught Rangers).

Died of wounds:—W. F. Coates. Wounded:—A. S. Beard, G. Brook, J. H. Brough, G. Callaghan, L. Clive, F. Coffin, H. Deane, S. Dowling, W. C. Fenton, E. W. French, T. F. Foster, W. R. Gaskill (South Wales Borderers), R. Holloway, J. Kinzeote, F. B. Lawson, A. Lowther, W. Moore (London Regt.), H. Morzan (Artillery), J. A. Morrison (Grenadiers), S. J. Murray, H. North, J. R. Pyper, P. Steiman, W. Watson (South Wales Borderers), M. Whitwell (Engineers), E. F. Wyatt.

Unofficially reported killed:—R. Rottmann.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALY AND INTERVENTION.

A GRAVE SITUATION FOR GERMANY.

Amsterdam, May 6th.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Lokalan Zeiger* contain pessimistic articles on Italy's attitude, and confirm the reports that Austria-Hungary recently made fresh proposals in the hope of satisfying Italy. They admit that the situation has become most grave in the last few days, and even hours, and assert that if a peaceful solution is impossible the German empire will meet the new situation undismayed.

A LONG CONFERENCE.

London, May 6th.

The Italian Ambassador has had a prolonged Conference with Sir Edward Grey.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

MAGNIFICENT WORK OF THE BRITISH.

London, May 6th.

A Cairo despatch says the British in the Dardanelles are magnificent. They jumped from boats at Seddul Bahr, waded neck high through the water, and took three successive ridges in a running bayonet fight for three miles.

The despatch says: "Nothing could stop us. Our big lads were lifting up Turks at the end of the bayonet and hurling them over their heads. The Turks ran howling with fear."

Then reinforcements arrived and helped to consolidate the positions. Despite terrific shrapnel, machinegun and rifle fire, the men never wavered. The casualties were numerous, but fortunately very many were of the slightest character, and the men will be able to rejoin in a few weeks.

The despatch eulogises the work of the Red Cross workers who displayed the utmost gallantry.

The Turkish losses were enormous. It is established that the Turks used dum-dum bullets.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

PAY TO BE INCREASED.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Lords, replying to a question, Lord Cromer said that the Government of India had given the most careful consideration to the question of emoluments to Territorials in India, who were worse off than the Territorials on active service and at home, and it had been recognised that their was a special case. The Territorials who went to India voluntarily were unlike the Regulars who went as part of a contract. The Territorials were disappointed that they were not engaged in fighting, but they were well serving their country in the performance of garrison work. The Government were consulting with the War Office with regard to a special allowance to junior Officers, Non-Coms, and men. It was not yet able to state precise figures, but it would involve a charge of nearly £200,000.

SHOPMEN AS SOLDIERS.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD OF LOYALTY.

London, May 6th.

Mr. Asquith, in a recruiting speech at Westminster, congratulated the shopmen on providing 430,000 recruits. The Premier emphasised that he was not ashamed to be called an optimist. It was confident that nothing would be left undone, whether the struggle was short or long, to bring our righteous cause to a decisive and glorious issue. (Loud cheering.)

"Let every man and woman," exhorted the Premier, "be able to say 'I have played a part in this Empire's greatest task.' (Cheers.)"

CANADA UNDAUNTED.

Montreal, May 6th.

Colonel Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, speaking at a memorial service for the Canadian who have fallen in the war, said that Canada would send twenty contingents if it was necessary, and would fight till German militarism was crushed for ever.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

London, May 6th.

General Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at home.

[Since 1900 General Rundle has been Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta.]

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

London, May 6th.

The India Consolidation Bill has been referred to a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, presided over by Lord Lorne.

THE CALIPHATE.

London, May 6th.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, the Hon. Neil Primrose said that the Government were aware of the feeling in which the Caliphate was entertained by the Moslem communities, and the Government intended to respect that feeling. The question was solely one that concerned the Moslems, and they must decide themselves without interference.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN MADRID.

Madrid, May 6th.

A terrible fire destroyed the Law Courts, a great 17th-century building. Judge Aranda was killed in trying to save official papers. Many firemen were injured.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

JAPAN AND CHINA.

NO ULTIMATUM RECEIVED.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS WARNED TO BE READY TO LEAVE.

THE COUNSEL OF THE CHINESE PRESS.

Peking, May 6th.

No ultimatum has been received by the Chinese Government.

The Government is firm, and Peking is outwardly calm.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, however, has warned Japanese residents to be in readiness to leave their houses at a moment's notice. Many Japanese departed by train this afternoon for Tientsin.

The Chinese Press urge the people to follow the example of the brave Belgians, but at the same time to remain orderly; also to place their finances and resources at the disposal of the Government.

It is significantly pointed out that China has yielded all the demands which Japan communicated to the Powers.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CHINA'S COMPLIANCE REQUIRED IN THREE DAYS.

SHANGHAI, May 6th.

The Japanese Minister has been instructed by his Government to insist on China replying (complying?) within three days. The Minister has instructed his nationals to hold themselves in readiness to leave.

Japan has ordered martial law to be proclaimed in Tsingtau and South Manchuria.

The Peking police have decided to keep the peace (sic). People are prohibited from withdrawing deposits from the Banks, and families (Chinese) from removing from the capital.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

QUESTIONS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLIES.

London, May 6th.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to various questions regarding the Japanese demands on China, stated that no communications had passed between America and Great Britain on the subject beyond informal conversations in February. The Government would make every effort to secure freedom of opportunity for the trade of all nations.

Regarding the exploitation of mineral deposits in Middle China, the British interests concerned had not complained that their plans for erecting rolling mills in the Yangtze Valley were hampered by the proposed Japanese monopoly.

Sir Edward Grey declined to make a definite statement concerning the Japanese demands in China pending the conclusion of the negotiations in Peking, but he emphasised that concessions granted by China could not be transferred to a subject of another Power without the consent of the Government of the concessionaire.

We learn that the following questions were to be asked in the House of Commons on the 6th inst:—

Mr. F. W. Jowett (Labour Member for Bradford, W.): will the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs inform the House whether any communications have passed between the United States and Great Britain in reference to the Japanese demands on China, and if so, whether he will lay them before the House?

Sir F. FLANNERY (C. Malden): Whether, in view of the importance of engineering development works in Central China, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will endeavour to secure that reasonable freedom of opportunity shall be given to all nations to exploit coal in that region; and whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is aware that British interests recently planned for the erection of rolling stock works in the Yangtze Valley, but found the prospects materially affected by the proposed Japanese monopoly?

Sir WILLIAM BULL (U. Hammer-smith) (I): Whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received official information that Japan has despatched an ultimatum to China, together with revised demands; (2) whether the time has arrived when efforts of friendly British diplomacy may be usefully employed between China and Japan; (3) whether, in view of the action of the Tokyo Government in making official publication of the

original demands, the Secretary of State will now state if the Japanese request for exclusive spheres of commercial influence is compatible with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty; (4) whether the Secretary of State can state the number of Japanese troops now stationed at Hankow, and whether other Powers likewise retain troops there; if so, what is the strength of each contingent?

Mr. A. A. Lynch (Nationalist, Clarendon): (1) Whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received official information as to whether any Note has been sent by the Government of the United States to China regarding the Japanese demands; (2) whether he considers it advisable, if a Note has been sent, for Great Britain to record her view of certain demands which are believed to infringe upon our proven rights; (3) whether he will state the nature of the British concessions which China has granted to British firms and which form part of the Japanese demands; (4) whether Great Britain still regarded those concessions as valid; and whether he has made representations to the Government at Tokyo respecting them; (5) whether official support of the applications by British firms for commercial concessions in China is regarded as requiring prior official sanction for the subsequent disposal of the same to nationals of another country; and, if so, whether such views will be insisted upon in the present discussions affecting commercial interests in China.

Mr. A. W. Yeo (L. Poplar): Whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a copy of the revised demands presented by Japan to China, and whether, seeing that the original demands have now been officially issued by the Japanese Government, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs will now lay the versions before the House so that members may judge if they conflict with British interests.

Mr. P. SNOWDON (Labour, Blackburn): (1) whether the Foreign Secretary has any information that the United States and China concluded any Treaty last Autumn; if so, will he state the provisions of that Treaty; (2) whether Japan has communicated the full particulars of the revised demands to the British Government; (3) whether he is aware that Japan has brought the menace of military force to support her demands; (4) whether the Japanese demands in their latest form are consistent with the terms of the Treaty binding Great Britain; (5) whether the demands proposed conditions depriving China of her independence and threatening British interests; (6) what action the Secretary of State proposes not to take action but to allow Japan, if able, to enforce her demands.

Mr. P. A. MOLTONS (L. Dumfriesshire): Whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs can give the House any information regarding the alleged new demands made by Japan on China, and whether some are of an exclusive character; and whether, if so alleged, a limit of a week has been imposed by Japan for a reply by China, as will make friendly representations in favour of the withdrawal of a similar time limit.

Mr. J. R. CRYMES (Labour, Manchester): Whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies has received from the Government of Hongkong its opinion respecting the Japanese demands and their possible effect on the Colony's trade and railway, and, if not, will the Secretary of State for the Colonies obtain it in order to allay the Colony's anxiety and protect its interests.

TRADING WITH GERMANS IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, May 6th.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that although transactions between British and German traders in China was not expressly prohibited, such transactions at present were undesirable. The question of adopting a more drastic policy was under consideration.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULT.

Handicap Doubles:—R. and H. Hancock (own 30) beat Major Faichnie and P. W. Cary (own 4/6). 7-5, 6-2.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MY CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Played at Happy Valley:—
Mr. J. B. Watson, 98-115 59
Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, 87- 6 61
Mr. P. M. Hodgson, 99-17 52
Winner.
POOL.
Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson, 87- 6 61
Mr. P. M. Hodgson, 99-17 52
Winner. 21 entries.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The following telegram from the Secretary of State to the Governor of the Straits Settlements dated April 17, 1914, was officially communicated to the Singapore papers last week:—

"It is His Majesty's wish that on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday this year flags should be flown but no dinners, reviews, salutes, or other celebration should take place.—HARROUR."

WATERBURY & CO.
Sole Importers of the East

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIABLE FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

DON'T WAIT

until you are worse before starting a campaign against disease. No matter how slight may be your indisposition your duty to yourself demands that immediate steps be taken to dispel it. Of course, you expect to get better and not worse, but when health is in question you are never justified in leaving anything to chance, and, as is well known, indisposition, instead of disappearing of its own sweet will, frequently develops serious disorders if neglected. Your safest course is to

TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS

which are the World's finest household remedy for the correction of derangements of the stomach, liver, or kidneys. Slight headaches, loss of appetite, a nasty taste in the mouth and other little symptoms of that sort are indications of digestive disorder, and may be regarded as Nature's warning of worse troubles to follow if the cause of the present ailment be not speedily removed. Don't wait until to-morrow but take Beecham's Pills

Sold in boxes, 2/6, 1/1 & 2/3.

NOW.

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuel capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL
CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL
CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL

FREE OF CHARGE TO THE SUFFERING
FREE OF CHARGE TO THE SUFFERING
FREE OF CHARGE TO THE SUFFERING

SEE THAT TRADE MARK MORRHUOL IS ON THE BOTTLE. IT IS THE ONLY MORRHUOL IN THE MARKET.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE ... 85.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1915.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation dated March 14th, 1914.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1. Flour:—

(a.) First Grade. per bag of 50 lbs. \$4.50

(b.) Second Grade. per bag of 50 lbs. 4.00

(c.) Third Grade. per bag of 50 lbs. 3.50

(d.) Tinned Milk:—

(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin 0.85

(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per lb. tin 0.25

(c.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin 0.35

(d.) Eagle Brand per lb. tin 0.33

(e.) Skimmed Milk, per lb. tin 0.20

2. Sugar:—

(a.) Cane (in 50 lb. tin), per tin 1.15

(b.) Refined Crystallized, per lb. 0.14

(c.) Granulated, per lb. 0.14

(d.) Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11

(e.) Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb. 0.12

3. The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 6th day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committee, are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, in Wyndham Street.]

4. Market Produce:—

BUTTER:—

Ham Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Shin Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Tung Yek—Cured Beef 19

Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

Nguo Yek—Cured Beef 19

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Chung Yek—Cured Beef 19

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.55 a.m.—The anti-cyclone remains central over Japan and has increased in intensity. Slight to moderate increases of pressure have occurred throughout the area.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT. FORECAST.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. East winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao. The same as Hongkong and Lintao. No. 1.

South coast of China between Lintao and Hainan. The same as Hongkong and Lintao. No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6TH MAY, A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Hankow. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Tientsin. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Peking. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Shanghai. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Nanking. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Hangchow. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Soochow. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Wusong. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Chungking. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Yenchow. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Chengchow. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Kobe. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Yokohama. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Manila. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Cebu. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Colon. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Santo Domingo. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

Santiago. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

San Pedro de Macoris. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

San Juan. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

San Francisco. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

San Carlos. 7.4.20.15. 75. 88. SW. 1. 0. 1. 1.

San Juan. 7.

THE PRINCIPAL THEATRE.
NEED FOR NUMBERS.[BY THE MILITARY CORRESPONDENT OF
"THE TIMES."]

The time has come when it is necessary to examine the general situation of the Allied Armies, and to ask ourselves how we at home in England can best help the cause and further the general objects of the campaign.

The situation of the Allied Armies is relatively favourable. The Russian armies, after a series of heroic combats to which we cannot pay too much honour, have checked and thrown back the Austro-German offensive on all fronts. They have taken the great fortress of Przemyśl, and have captured with it not only a garrison but an Army. They hold fast in the Caucasus, while Russian ships in the Baltic and the Black Sea prepare the way for other operations. Month by month the Russian Armies become more numerous and more formidable as their armament improves. No German troops sent eastward have as yet, to our certain knowledge, flowed back again to the West. Russia absorbs all the hostile troops sent against her, and this is even more likely to be true of the future than of the past. A great offensive by the Russian Armies in the course of the coming summer is something upon which we can count, and we must be prepared, on our side, to make our effort at a moment which will synchronize with the date most favourable for Russian plans. The 2,000,000 Austro-Germans who opened the great attack upon the Russian armies in January last have conspicuously failed in their designs, and they cannot have lost less than 500,000 men. Even if fresh reserves can still be poured into the Austro-German ranks, Russia will retain a considerable numerical preponderance, and should continue to dominate the situation. The Serbian Army, much worn but still intact and determined, stands ready to help the Russian arms when the invasion of Hungary begins. Lastly, some neutrals will not remain much longer quiescent. There is nothing on the Eastern front which can afford our enemy cause for joy, or for anything but intolerable anxiety.

The French armies, as we are now allowed to say, number 2,500,000 men at the front and 1,250,000 in the interior. The French objectives are complete and can be maintained. The armament and equipment are good, and a fine spirit prevails throughout these splendid armies. The Belgian Army, reorganized and with adequate reserves to make good losses, holds a 20-mile front on the Yser, and is ready to perform any mission which may be confided to it. It holds an equivalent force of Germans in its front, and under the guidance of its heroic King, will take its part in the coming operations. Lastly, there is our own Army, with effective full and ready to fight, confident in its strength, and holding also in its front as many active German Army Corps as there are British.

The German numbers in the Western theatre have not materially varied of late. They are probably about a million and a half, but the larger units comprising the whole force allow for two million of men to be incorporated, and it is safest to assume that these numbers will be attained before the serious operations of the summer begin. Even so, we Allies in the West now have at last a good superiority of force, amounting to not less than a million men, and these figures justify offensive strategy though not adventures. As for reserves, if we add up those in England, France, and Russia it is enough to say that we have at least double the reinforcing power of Germany and Austria combined, but this power cannot become effective until our supplies of arms and ammunition enable us to make good use of our larger resources of men.

SPECIAL FORCES.

Usually, after eight months of war, one side or the other obtains a marked moral superiority. This has not definitely been the case as yet, except that the Austro-Hungarian troops have displayed in many fields an inferiority to their enemies which is certainly marked. Each of the other combatants thinks that he is a better man than his enemy and fights with this conviction. Greek meets Greek, and very bloody and indecisive battles are the consequence. The moment when one side or the other admits in his heart that he is fighting in a losing cause has not yet come. The German armies have not the quality of those which began the war; their officers have diminished in numbers; they have their difficulties respecting arms and ammunition; the strain of holding two immense fronts against superior numbers tells daily; and a loss of 200,000 men a month will in time exhaust even the German organization, remarkable though it be. The Germans are on the down grade, but we cannot take our liberties with them yet, and if they resort to the defensive—compulsively and much against the grain—we shall need every man and shell that we can muster to provoke the decision which will lead to peace.

SECONDARY OPERATIONS.

All secondary operations and diversions which by preventing us from reinforcing our armies in the decisive theatre postpone the hour of victory over our principal enemy are heretofore and should be banned.

The aspiration of some active minds more prone to images than to concepts, to look beyond the principal theatre, to a real danger to England and to the cause of the Allies at this juncture. It comes largely from a false belief that there is a stalemate in the West, although it might be ascertained upon careful inquiry that between a temporary standstill and a stalemate there is a wide difference. We have stood fast to allow the Germans to exhaust themselves in vain attacks, and to enable the Allied Governments to pile up troops and munitions of war which would justify an offensive on our part. That we should change our strategy just at the moment when this plan reaches completion would be an inconceivable folly, and there is scarcely an officer of experience with our armies in France who would not consider it madness. Since Chapelle showed us that we could break the German line and capture German positions when we pleased, it is a right conclusion that with adequate preparation we can continue to bite off and to hold almost any position in the German line. In order to effect this purpose we require a large supply of

ammunition. A research for theatres of war where a large expenditure of artillery ammunition can be avoided is futile; for when such expenditure is not needed there will be no Germans to kill, and when we are not killing Germans we are not waging effective war.

CONCLUSION.

It comes to this in the end. The armies of the Allies in the West are numerous and confident. A successful offensive is open to us, but the work resembles a siege, and we require not only a large numerical preponderance of infantry, so that we can pour out troops like peas out of a sack, but also means of destruction superior to those of the enemy, with ammunition on such a scale that operations, once begun, may be not intermittent, but continuous. Every man and shell to the decisive theatre is the principle upon which this war must be fought out by England if it is to be fought out successfully, and it will be in accordance with the observance or neglect of this principle that victory or defeat will ensue.

THE COMPLETE SOLDIER.
THE BRITISH SOLDIER AND HIS KIT.

A non-commissioned officer in a Territorial regiment at the front, responding in a letter full of cheerfulness and enjoyment of the work, to the request of a friend that he should "write a summary of life out there," gives a list "of the things each man carries on his person when marching up to the trenches," and adds: "This will give you a good idea of the weight that bears us down." The enumeration is as under:—

On Person.	In Pocket.
Socks.	Pocket knife.
Boots.	Purse.
Pants.	Handkerchief.
Trousers.	Mittens.
Puttees.	Gloves.
Body-belt.	Tobacco pouch.
Vest.	Cigarette case.
Shirt.	Matches.
Cartridge.	Notebook.
Uniform.	Pay book.
Identity disc.	
Service cap.	
Great-coat.	
Belt.	
Braces.	
Fur coat.	

In Havestack.
Mag.
Spoon.
Knife, fork, spoon
(combined).
Biscuits.
Grocery ration.
Mint lozenges.
Bottle-cleaning material.
In Valise.
Tovols.
Hoddall.
Housewife.
Shirt.
Lants.
Yest.
Socks.
Bachelors helmet.
Handkerchiefs.
Candles.
Sweets.
Cigarettes.
Tobacco.
Chocolate.
Condensed milk.

In addition to the above few items the following ration have to be carried, together with fuel: Bacon, bread, tea and sugar, cheese, bully beef and mutton, dry wood, coke, coal, and condensed, butter, water bottle, and last, but not least, rum bottle.

THE ARMY OF WOMEN.
OVER 20,000 BRITISH APPLICANTS FOR WAR WORK.

The total number of applications received by the Labour Exchanges throughout the country in response to the appeal for women to undertake war work is 20,723. This figure is for the eight days ended May 30th. Since that date a large number of applications have come to hand, totalling probably 2,600. The work of classifying these is now going on.

Of the 20,723 no fewer than 7,518 applications have been received from the London district alone. To this should be added the total for the South-Eastern district—1,171.

Yorkshire compares very favourably with Scotland. The great industrial district in the Midlands and Lancashire have done rather badly, but this is probably due to the fact that a large proportion of the women are already employed in factory and other work. Wales, too, has not done so well, only 473 women having offered their services. An appeal to women is to be made on Sunday next in the Free Churches throughout Wales. Ireland's total is also small, only 216 applications having been received.

A large number of applications from the London district are from middle-class and well-to-do women, many of whom have expressed a desire to do armament work. In several cases the women have formed themselves into little groups, so that when the time comes for them to take up the work in real earnest they may do so in company with their friends and be employed side by side in the same factories. Many applicants express a preference for motor-driving, other taxicabs or vans, while others wish to do office work.

A number of applications have been received from Englishwomen abroad. One woman in New York, a teacher, actually sent a reply-paid cable offering her services for armament work, and begging to be informed whether they would be acceptable. She was willing to pay the expenses of her journey out of her own pocket.

Several inquiries have been received from the big drapers and other firms, and one railway company has asked for the services of 50 ladies.

AMERICAN WAR SUPPLIES.
VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACK ON UNITED STATES.

There is now very little to distinguish the attitude of the German Press towards England from its attitude towards the United States, remarks *The Times*. Every day articles appear which roundly accuse the Americans of recognizing no motive except pecuniary profit, and of being entirely responsible for the prolongation of the war. In a violent article called "Uncle Sam's Earnings from the War" the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that, while all other neutral States are suffering, the Americans are gladly earning thousands of millions from the supply of war materials. The article proceeds:—

"The purpose of all these supplies from the United States is to kill or incapacitate the sons of the German people and of the Hapsburg Empire. Humboldt asked an American reporter whether the individual manufacturer in the United States has formed a picture of a German warrior torn by a shell of American origin. This picture will not for the Yankee have anything unpleasant about it. It is not he who has to bear pain and mutilation. On the contrary, they make his life as well as comfortable. And if, when forming such a picture, he has any wish, it is the wish that there still may remain many Germans at whom ammunition can be fired. It is clear from the enormous supplies of war material in America and the high prices paid for them that the Allies are not in a position to produce the supplies themselves. They would soon be on the verge of exhaustion, if the United States did not come to their help, and constantly provide them with fresh material. The war would perhaps already be at an end if it were not for this perpetual importation from the United States into England by way of Canada, and into Russia by way of Manchuria."

After declaring that American neutrality is not allowed to deprive England of the advantages of its position, but robs Germany of the fruits of her successes, the writer scoffs thus at "American charity and morality":—

"By way of compensation sentimental Yankees send shipments of dolls and toys to Germany at Christmas, and at Easter perhaps we shall get a shipment of sweets for the children of our heroes who have been torn by American shrapnel and dum-dum bullets. With tears in their eyes the Americans keep all available hands at work and all their machines running day and night, in order to produce masses of murderous material for the war against the German people. With unctuous phrases about peace and intervention on their lips, they go on manufacturing shells, and in their hearts they cherish only the burning wish that the war may rage longer and longer, and that the opportunity for pocket enormous profits may not soon be taken away from them."

GERMAN SOCIALIST CRITICISMS SUPPRESSED.

The Socialist organ at Düsseldorf had been suspended for some days as a punishment for the publication of a leading article on England and Germany. The *Forward* now produces the text of the letter sent by Baron von Gail, the General in command of the 7th Army Corps at Münster. He says:—

"The article published in your issue of March 21 is in conflict with the truth: it puts upon German policy the blame for the embitterment of the antagonism between Germany and England. It is impossible to permit a point of view thoroughly opposed to German patriotic feeling to be expressed under the cloak of impartiality. Moreover, the article is offensive because, contrary to the view placed upon the discussion of the objects of the war, it demands the abandonment of any extension of territory in Belgium and France. The moderate and balanced tone of the article also wounds most deeply our national sentiments."

"In another column the *Forward* calls attention to one of the many chauvinist articles denouncing the annexation of Belgium, and points out that if the discussion of this question is allowed from that point of view, it ought to be allowed from the other.

"Apart from the frequent suspension or suppression of Socialist newspapers, it appears that military authorities do not allow them to be read in military hospitals. It had been supposed that the role against the circulation of Socialist journals in military establishments had been suspended during the war, but the military hospital at Weisenthal has formally denied that this is the case, and has rejected parcels of the local Socialist organ."

RACING DURING THE WAR.

The question of the continuation of racing in Germany has depended to some extent upon permission to increase, in the case of the horses, the fixed portion of race. It has now been decided to increase the portion for thoroughbreds from 3lb. to 10lb. If the necessary funds are forthcoming, flat races are to take place at Hoppengarten, near Berlin, in the middle of May, and it is also intended to run the German Derby at Hamburg. An inspired note on the subject appears:—

"The races this year will serve the serious and important purposes of German horse-breeding, but the amusement of the public in this sense the decision of German owners is greatly to be welcomed."

DR. LYTTELTON'S SPEECH.

The semi-official *Wolff* Bureau circulated Dr. Lytton's speech all over Germany, and the newspapers produced it with such headings as "An Honest Englishman," "A Deceiver," "An Appeal for Self-Examination," and "An Englishman on England's Hypocrisy." "Herr Lytton must know his fellow-countrymen very badly if he thinks that he could get any sort of hearing for his proposals. On the other hand, the fact that he accuses them of hypocrisy shows that he is to some extent acquainted with their character."

The *Colony Gazette* writes:—
The attitude of the director of the most fashionable English school seems to have its origin in the same feeling of resignation and anxiety as a recent article of the *Labour Leader*, which explained that the opinion of the English working classes is beginning to change in favour of peace. The curious speech of Sir Edward Grey about the causes and objects of the war, which sounded almost like an embarrassed apology, and the well-known leading article of *The Times* (the reference is to the leading article called "Why we are at war" in *The Times* of March 6) in which there was no longer any talk of Belgium, but only of England's fight for her own existence, show likewise

that new tendencies are appearing in English public opinion, and causing anxiety to her leading men. As to the actual proposals of the school director there is, of course, nothing to say. The Kiel Canal was made by Germany on German soil in the German interest, and remains German in every sense of the word."

THE USE OF ENEMY LANGUAGES.
A Frankfurt schoolboy writes as follows in an article called "Why we Learn the Languages of our Enemies":—
"Germany stands before the eyes of the whole world as a united Trading State, such as we have long desired. This is due to the war, which was caused by the envy of our enemies. They recognized that the State had grown mighty. Its trade increased because its traders understood how to adapt themselves to the public taste, and talked foreign languages. That is what we must do when our enemies have been beaten. We must take the first place in world trade from them by using their languages. Only so can German trade flourish again, and new colonies arise. So let us schoolboys learn foreign languages with all zeal, and thus help to overcome the consequences of the war, and to raise the Fatherland to the first rank among the Great Powers."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
CHANGHONG, British str., 1,203, G. Morse, 25th April—Bangkok 18th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHENAN, British str., 1,354, W. L. Jones, 5th May—Shanghai 3rd May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIFSHING, British str., 1,198, T. M. Meyrick, 2nd May—Saigon 28th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHIXUNG, Chinese str., 477, Ross, 4th May—Shanghai 30th April, General—Chinese.
CHOWSANG, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 3rd May—Shanghai 22nd April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHONGKING, British str., 1,011, Roca Lewis, 10th April—Swatow—14th April—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 599, F. Murakami, 28th April—Swatow 27th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 2,750, Y. Goto, 17th April—Wakamatsu 11th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,609, H. Cheshaki, 30th April—Moji 23rd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
GLENNON, British str., 1,474, M. McKenzie, 2nd May—Singapore 29th April, General—Chinese.
HAIYAN, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 5th May—Swatow 4th May, General—Douglas Laiprak & Co.
HONG BEA, British str., 2,065, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General—Chinese.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 2,015, Y. Yamamoto, 5th May—Swatow 4th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
KASHIN, British str., 1,143, G. Byers, 2nd May—Saigon 27th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. J. Richard, 4th May—Saigon 30th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,092, Leask, 4th May—Manila 1st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
MEXICO CITY, British str., 7,000, N. A. Starkey, 5th May—Saigon 1st May, Rice and Flour—Chinese.
NANSAO, British str., 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 3rd May—Calcutta 18th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PAOTING, British str., 1,073, Dillon, 3rd May—Shanghai 30th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
SEIYO MARU, Japanese str., 4,855, Y. Maki, 3rd May—Moji 28th April, Coal—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
SHUNYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,226, Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, April 30th—San Francisco April 24th, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
TAKSUNG, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerland, 28th April—Shanghai 24th April, General—Chinese.
TAKSUNG, British str., 977, R. A. Nezhens, 27th April—Shanghai 20th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,630, T. Furumoto, 20th April—Daicon 23rd April, General and Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAMIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,127, Y. Nogu-chi, 30th April—Daicon 23rd April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TERAKATSU, British str., 1,350, A. Fraser, 28th April—Saigon 26th April, Rice—Chinese.
TUNGTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,520, K. Yamada, 27th April—Chingwan 19th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
TJIMANOEK, Dutch str., 2,510, A. W. La Kovy, 26th April—Batavia, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TJILWONG, Dutch str., 3,081, A. Olden-burg, 28th April—Saigon 22nd April, Rice and Wood—Chinese.
TOMI MARU, Japanese str., 2,507, J. Ikeda, 28th April—Vladivostok 20th April, Beans—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
VAGO, Norwegian str., 873, J. Jobson, 30th April—Kinaua 23rd April, Rice and General—Chinese.
WIMBORON, British str., 2,430, J. Cantell, 28th April—Chingwan 19th April, Coal—Dodwell & Co.
YASUNG, British str., 1,423, H. S. Anderson, 2nd May—Saigon 28th April, General and Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW
4 p.m.—Hongkong Polytechnic Annual General Meeting in the Club House, Causeway Bay.
Monday, 10th May:—
11.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary General Meeting in the Club House.
Saturday, 15th May:—
9.15 p.m.—Two Concerts at the Theatre Royal.
Saturday, 22nd May:—
Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong: Connecting with "SUKAT" 17th June.
From Colombo: 17th June.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FREIGHT WITH WINCHES-TALKGRAPHY.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON "KALOMO" ... On 10th May
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" On 17th May

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [385]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Dock ranging to 100 tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 100 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telephone No. 212. Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK." 130

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN
REGULAR PORTINGLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIKEMBANG	JAPAN	17th May.	JAVA	15th May.
NIBODAS	SHANGHAI	19th May.	JAVA	21st May.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half of May.	—	—
TJIMANOEK	JAPAN	26th May.	JAVA	28th May.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	2nd half of May.	JAPAN	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Electric Locomotives. All steamers carry a fully equipped surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Yokohama, 5th May, 1915. Telephone No. 1574. [8]

THOS. COOK & SON.
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DEER VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 23, PINGHU ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA: MANILA HOTEL.
TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANSPORTATION RAILWAYS.
Tours arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES EXCHANGED.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
Office: LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914. [133]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Neon. 7th May.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	About 9th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NAGOYA Capt. G. F. Lydon	About 11th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NELLORE Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	About 12th May.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	Noon. 20th May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.
For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 9th May, D'light.
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 10th May, 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINUA"	On 11th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANVU"	On 14th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW"	On 16th May, D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINUA", "TAMING",
and "THAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra
Staterooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "THAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANVU",
and "CHENAN", and the S.S. "KANGCHOW", "LIANGCHOW",
and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout
and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service
between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every
Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports.
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of
transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 7th May, 1915. **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SANGOLA," 5,124 tons, Captain Miles, R.N.R., will be despatched
for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 14th May.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted
with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

HONGKONG, 28th April, 1915. **DAVID SARSOON & CO., LTD.**
AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	On 15th May, 10 A.M.	On 15th May, 10 A.M.
ADDENHAM	On 28th May, 10 A.M.	On 28th May, 10 A.M.
ST ALBANS	On 22nd June, 0 A.M.	On 22nd June, 0 A.M.
EMPIRE	On 17th July, 10 A.M.	On 17th July, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful
supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 1 P.M.
"HAINUM"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 14th May, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.		£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45.		£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from
San Francisco by Steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers
of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES GIVEN TO NAVAL and MILITARY—CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines
and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wed'day, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE"	On 17th May.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"NERA"	On 15th May, at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA,
(every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPL
and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa
delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,
YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	FRIDAY, 14th May, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the
Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

"INAHU MARU"	Captain	MONDAY, 10th May, at 7 A.M.
FOR CANSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	Captain	Leaving
"KAITO MARU"	Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 9th May, at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 16th May, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAIKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED'DAY, 12th May, at 10 A.M.
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FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokuchige	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.
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These Steamers of Coast and Furuta Line have Excellent accommodation for First
Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Boon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour
Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO HOBSON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to Colombo.	Leave SHANGHAI HAY	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due at London
p.m.						
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALAJA	June 5	June 12
May 24	NUBIA	May 16	May 20	MOLDAVIA	June 19	June 26
June 7	ORIENTAL	June 11	June 15	BYPT	July 4	July 11
June 21	MALTA	June 14	June 18	MEDINA	July 18	July 25
July 19	SARDINIA	June 23	July 3	MOLAJA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
	NUBIA	July 12	July 16	MOLAJA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
	ORIENTAL	July 27	July 31	MALWA	Sept. 23	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	PERSEA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA	Aug. 23	Aug. 27	MOLAJA	Oct. 25	Oct. 2
	NUBIA	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALAJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.

F.A.B.S.

The Rates to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £70. Return £106.
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £64. " £72.
3rd Saloon "C"	" " " £44. " £56.

	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £55. Return £89.
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £50. " £79.
3rd Saloon "C"	" " " £42. " £63.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due at London
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NELLORE		May 6	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 23
NAGOYA	May 24	June 3	June 9	June 15	July 13	July 23
KARMALA	June 21	July 1	July 7	July 13	Aug. 12	Aug. 20
RASGAR	July 19	July 23	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	Sept. 10	Sept. 19

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £54 Single; £31 Return. 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £27 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £30 Single. 2nd Saloon £26 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered
without Notice.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES AND LONDON	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KITANO MARU	15,000	THURSDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th June, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	13,800	TUESDAY, 15th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 13th May.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 9th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU	12,000	SATURDAY, 15th May.
	RANGOON MARU	8,000	SATURDAY, 15th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	SATURDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th May, at 10 A.M.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000 Tons	Thurs., 18th May
KITANO	15,000	Thurs., 20th May
FUSHIMI	25,000	Wed., 3rd June
HIRANO	16,000	Wed., 17th June
KATORI	20,000	Wed., 1st July

FOR AMERICA

AWA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 18th May
AKI	12,500	Thurs., 15th June
TAMRA	12,500	Thurs., 19th June
SHIDZUKA	12,500	Thurs., 27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailings, &c. apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER,
Telephone No. 222 and 124.

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Matters Press

OLUFUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

